

Francisco, and Joe Alioto was a product of that culture. The son of a Sicilian immigrant fish wholesaler, he was born in 1916 in North Beach and grew up in that area. He attended San Francisco schools—Garfield and Salesian Schools and then Sacred Heart High School. He graduated from St. Mary's College in Moraga, and then received a law degree from Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C.

As an attorney, Joe Alioto had a highly successful career, both before and after his two terms as Joe Alioto's mayor. After completing law school in our nation's capitol, he accepted a position in the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. In 1945 he returned to San Francisco to establish a highly successful private antitrust legal practice, one of the first such practices in the country. After retiring from politics in 1976 upon the completion of two terms as mayor, Joe Alioto returned to his antitrust practice, which for a time was our nation's largest such law practice. He established a distinguished record as a determined advocate for such clients as Walt Disney, Samuel Goldwyn and Al Davis, the owner of the Oakland Raiders football team.

His career in public service began shortly after he returned to San Francisco in 1945, after spending eight years in Washington, D.C. at law school and at the Department of Justice. In 1948 Joseph Alioto was appointed to the San Francisco School Board, and seven years later he became a member of the board of the City's Redevelopment Agency.

The decision to run for mayor of San Francisco was not a part of a calculated or long-term plan. In 1967, Joe Alioto was chairman of the mayoral campaign of Eugene McAteer, who died suddenly from a heart attack just two months before the election. After a few days of reflection, Alioto made the decision to run in McAteer's place. He waged a lightning 55-day campaign and won, overcoming the lead of his opponent in the early polls of 44 to 17.

The two terms that he served as mayor—from 1968 to 1976—were a critical time, and his administration left a positive and a lasting imprint on the City that he loved. He became mayor during a politically unstable period—hippies dominated Haight-Ashbury; demonstrations, some of which turned violent, were taking place against the Vietnam War; and racial tensions reached a fever pitch following a series of street killings known as the Zebra murders.

Mayor Alioto largely succeeded in keeping the city at peace during the turbulent period of domestic protests against the Vietnam War. He fought racial violence and intolerance, telling black militants "come to me with your problems before you take them to the streets." He was a strong advocate of civil rights, and he was also a strong opponent of violence. As our current San Francisco mayor, Willie Brown, said, he was "a champion of racial diversity long before it was fashionable."

Mr. Speaker, the tenure of Joseph Alioto as mayor has had a permanent impact upon the physical appearance of San Francisco. He was largely responsible for the building boom that created the downtown city panorama as we now know it, including the TransAmerica Pyramid, the Embarcadero Center, the Golden Gateway, and a number of skyscrapers that still dominate the city's profile. Hunters Point renewal programs began under his leadership, and the city escaped the destructive rioting

that convulsed a number of other major American cities at that time. Jerry Carroll and William Carlsen in *The San Francisco Chronicle* said his legacy as mayor was "an explosion of downtown growth that changed the city's skyline, helped cement San Francisco as a player on the Pacific Rim and stirred up the neighborhoods in a way that has altered the city's political landscape to this day."

He seized national attention as San Francisco's mayor. In 1968, just a few months after he was elected mayor, he was considered a leading candidate as runningmate of Democratic presidential candidate, Hubert Humphrey. Though ultimately he was not selected as the vice presidential candidate, he did make the speech nominating Senator Humphrey at the Democratic Convention.

His career suffered from a libelous story about him in *Look Magazine* in 1969. Although he eventually won a substantial libel judgment against the magazine in the courts, his political career did not recover. He easily won reelection as mayor of San Francisco in 1972, but he lost the Democratic primary for governor of California in 1974. When his second term as mayor was completed in 1976, he returned to his legal practice, which he continued until a few months before his death.

Joseph Alioto was a larger-than-life personality. Ken Garcia in *The Chronicle* said, "On so many levels, Joe Alioto was San Francisco—often vain and parochial but unerringly charming and sophisticated, and always ready for a good fight." Carroll and Carlsen, also in *The Chronicle*, called him "bold, tireless and articulate, combining a boundless self-confidence with a buoyant charm and erudition that enabled him to dominate any gathering." In an editorial paying well deserved tribute to the former mayor, *The Chronicle* called Alioto "a man who embodied boundless ambition, high self-regard, operatic conduct, and the city's immigrant character" and dubbed him "a San Francisco story, a local boy who made good, charging through life in high style."

He was larger than life. As *The Chronicle* observed editorially, "He gave speeches in Italian. He wrote poetry that he spouted in North Beach coffeehouses." Carroll and Carlsen added that, "in addition to everything else, Alioto was found of quoting Dante and St. Thomas Aquinas to illustrate his points."

His last press conference as mayor in 1976 gives some of the flavor of the man. He spent more of the time at this final press conference savaging the media; nevertheless, the next day, *The Chronicle* called him a "colorful and zesty man, who roared into office literally bursting with energy and imagination" and further said he was "one of the most energetic, entertaining and stylish of mayors."

Mayor Willie Brown observed that "Joe's two great loves were his family and the city of San Francisco." Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in extending condolences to Joseph Alioto's family—his wife Kathleen Sullivan Alioto, and his children Lawrence M., Joseph M., John, Michael, Angela Mia, Thomas, Patrick, and Domenica. He will be missed, Mr. Speaker. He was a great mayor, a dedicated public servant, and a great San Franciscan.

ANDERSON HIGH SCHOOL INDIANS BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. Mc. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to recognize the boys' varsity basketball team of Anderson High School. These distinguished and courageous young men traveled to Washington D.C. and won an exciting game against Dematha High school in the Washington Classic right here in our nation's Capitol.

The determination shown by the team is a tribute to the rich tradition of Hoosier basketball. The Indians demonstrated a level of achievement which can only be attained when individuals dedicate themselves to a team effort. Their awesome victory was indeed a remarkable performance.

The game also had special significance for the two coaches. Both men have undergone successful liver transplants and the tournament raised awareness for this important procedure. The evening was a true testimony to the fact that anything is possible with a positive mental attitude.

Let me join everyone involved with the team's trip and winning season—the fans, parents, teachers and students in saying that we are all very proud of you! Congratulations.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention my monthly newsletter on foreign affairs from December 1997 entitled Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol.

I ask that this newsletter be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The newsletter follows:

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

The United States and 150 other countries met in Japan this month and agreed to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions. Scientists believe that these emissions, primarily carbon dioxide, trap heat and cause warming of the Earth's atmosphere. This new treaty, called the Kyoto Protocol to the 1992 Climate Control Treaty, launches a lengthy political debate over science, sovereignty, economics, the environment and America's leadership role in the world. Many are skeptical about scientific evidence of global warming or the need for action. Strong Presidential leadership will be necessary if Congress and the American people are to support measures to curb greenhouse gas emissions.

Global Warming. There is broad scientific consensus that the presence of greenhouse gases—produced by the burning of wood and hydrocarbons such as oil, coal, and gas—is increasing in the atmosphere, and that the Earth's temperature has warmed by about 1 degree Fahrenheit over the past century.

There is no clear consensus about the link between global warming and greenhouse gas emissions, or the effect of global warming on

human life. There is also no consensus about the cost or effectiveness of measures to reduce emissions. The uncertainty has led to an intense debate over the correct policy to reduce or limit greenhouse gases.

The Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol requires 38 industrialized nations to cut emissions from six different greenhouse gases by about five percent below 1990 levels, and to do so in the next 14 years. Reductions would vary between six to eight percent for the U.S., Japan and the European Union. Developing countries—including major greenhouse gas producers such as China and India—were asked to set voluntary targets to reduce emissions. The Protocol will enter into force after its ratification by 55 states, and will be binding only on those states that have ratified it.

The Protocol also permits "trading" of emissions rights. A country or company could meet its targets by cutting emissions, purchasing emissions rights from a country or company below its cap, or both. The purpose of this provision is to encourage cost-effective emissions reductions. The Protocol calls for a follow-up meeting next year to re-examine emissions trading, and to decide on "appropriate and effective" ways to deal with treaty non-compliance.

Economic Concerns. Opponents argue that global warming is not a problem, and, if it is a problem, others are causing it and doing anything about it will cost too much. Opponents frame the issue in terms of economic security and national sovereignty. They complain developing countries get a free ride.

Developing countries argue that they are not the chief source of emissions, and that they cannot reduce fossil fuel use without harming economic growth. The industrialized world is overwhelmingly responsible for the accumulation of greenhouse gas emissions thus far, but the contribution of developing countries is expected to rise over the next decade.

U.S. business and labor groups strongly oppose allowing developing countries to reduce emissions at a slower pace than industrial countries. This discrepancy, they argue, will encourage companies to move operations to developing countries with lower energy prices—and take thousands of U.S. jobs with them.

A Balanced Approach. Climate change is a complex and serious problem. The Protocol offers a serious solution, but policymakers must take time to digest fully its implications. President Clinton must convince Congress and the American people that it does not promote global environmental interests at the expense of American jobs and economic growth.

First, the President should not submit the Protocol for Senate ratification until developing countries agree to meaningful emissions reductions. A global problem demands a global solution, and developing countries must be involved. They cannot be expected to accept identical targets and burdens, and they have a right to energy-efficient growth. But they are becoming major polluters, and need to play their part to reduce emissions.

Second, the Administration should emphasize tax incentives, not tax increases. Market-based approaches to reduce emissions work better than command and control techniques. The President should advocate tax cuts and incentives for research and development to encourage cleaner and more efficient technologies. Industry, not government, should take the lead to improve fuel efficiency.

Third, the Administration must begin to build public support for eliminating wasteful energy use. Even though a majority of Americans in polls say the U.S. should take steps

to cut greenhouse gas emissions "regardless of what other countries do," the question of global warming is still largely undefined in the public mind. The President will need to persuade voters that there are not only costs but opportunities in a cleaner, more efficient economy.

Finally, the Kyoto Protocol is historic and important—but it is only a first step. In the United States, the debate over global warming has really just begun. This must be seen as an initial and partial agreement, which will begin many years of international negotiations. With sustained and committed leadership, this treaty can evolve into a significant international agreement that commits the nations of the world to action to safeguard the future of the planet.

Conclusion. Reducing emissions will protect against unpleasant environmental surprises. The pressing question is how much should we sacrifice now to buy insurance against unknown future threats. To do nothing would be irresponsible, but to sacrifice our economic vitality would be a high price to pay, and the benefits are uncertain.

The political question on global warming is tough. All politicians understand that the American people are not ready for a 25 cents per gallon gasoline tax. The Congress will not agree to large economic sacrifices until Members are convinced of the seriousness of this problem. There is no reason to rush or panic, but gradual steps now to reduce reliance on fossil fuels could prevent disruptive climate change later—change that could severely damage the economies of the world. If we do not get this right, our grandchildren will not—and should not—forgive us.

HONORING AFRICAN AMERICAN PIONEER AWARDEES

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Black History Month, it is with great pleasure that I rise to day to recognize the achievements of seven African American individuals whose contributions to society have enriched all our lives. On February 1, 1998, The Forum Magazine will host the 8th Annual African American Pioneer Awards at the Riverfront Hotel in downtown Flint. The honorees are as follows:

Dr. J. Merrill Spencer fought in 1964 to bury his mother in previously all-White, Flint Memorial Park Cemetery. His sense of justice prevailed and his action led to the demise of racially motivated cemetery practices in the State of Michigan. Dr. Spencer is a graduate of Morehouse College and was awarded a Doctor of Mortuary Science by the National Conference of Examiners of Morticians and Embalmers.

Minnie Madison Martin is being posthumously honored for a life that can only be described as inspirational. Ms. Martin began a career at General Motors as a cafeteria worker, became an assembly line employee, and was finally promoted to a supervisory position at A.C. Spark Plug. She took a leave of absence from GM to start her own business, Martin Leasing. From humble beginnings, Ms. Martin turned her company into a multimillion dollar corporation.

Glenora Roland has been a vital part of the Flint community for more than half a century.

She was the proprietor of Flint's first African American entertainment agency, played a key role in the creation of the Flint Neighborhood Improvement Preservation Project, and was Executive Director of the Flint Neighborhood Coalition. Her commitment to our community and her wisdom over the years is very much appreciated.

Samuel R. Dismond, Jr., M.D. is the first African American to serve as Chief of Staff at Flint's Hurley Medical Center. A graduate of Howard University Medical School, Dr. Dismond is a Charter Fellow of the American Academy of Family Physicians. In 1997, the Academy of Family Practice paid tribute to Dr. Dismond by naming him Michigan's Family Physician of the Year.

Captain Mickey Traylor's career has literally led him to new heights for 25 years. He began his distinguished career in the United States Armed Forces, and had since piloted for Southwest and Lufthansa Airlines. Captain Traylor has shared his love of flying with young people through the creation of Friends of Aviation, an organization which provides flight opportunities and learning experiences for underprivileged children from all walks of life.

Tracy M. Byrd is a true pioneer in the field of boxing. She is currently the International Female Boxing Association's Lightweight Champion, defending her title around the world. With an undefeated record in boxing and her service as a Flint police officer, Tracy has made us all very proud.

Rose Byrd is nationally recognized as the first woman professional boxing trainer. This accomplishment alone is admirable, but Mrs. Byrd is also the mother of eight wonderful children. Her compassion and nurturing extend beyond her family to the boxers in her charge. Mrs. Byrd is shy about receiving praise for what she sees as "just doing her job" but she is most deserving of this honor.

Mr. Speaker, African Americans have a magnificent and rich history; a history which is inextricably woven into the economic, social, and political fabric of this Nation. In 1926, the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson understood that black Americans were not receiving proper recognition in history for their contributions. His idea of setting aside one week each year to commemorate the achievements of African Americans led to the observance of Black History Month in 1976.

In this spirit, I urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in commemorating Black History Month. It is indeed a great honor for me to highlight and pay tribute to the notable accomplishments of these seven individuals who have contributed so much to this great Nation. I thank The Forum Magazine for initiating the African American Pioneer Awards to document, honor, and celebrate African Americans in Flint and in the State of Michigan. Best wishes for a truly successful event.

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY INTEGRITY ACT

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will restore the integrity of the final resting place for many of our